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SPORADIC "REFORM"

Of the Tariff as Advocated by the Democrats Now.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OPENED

By McMillin and Dingley for the Respective Sides.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED

By the Public--McMillin Opens for the Majority Report on the Free Wool Bill and Makes the Usual Free Trade, Demagogic Speech, Intended, Mainly, to Serve as a Campaign Document--Mr. Dingley's Defense of the McKinley Bill Begun, But not Finished Owing to the Lateness of the Hour--It Will be Ended To-day--The Debate Will Last for Weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--The tariff discussion of the Fifth-second Congress opened in the house of representatives to-day with Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, as the leader of the tariff reform forces, and Representative Dingley, of Maine, as the defender of the McKinley law. Despite the well known fact that a discussion of the tariff is mainly a matter of comparison of statistics and figures; that it is in its essential features but a presentation of apparently irrefutable, yet totally irreconcilable views, the galleries were well crowded long before the hour of the opening and the public interest manifested in the debate was greater than on any previous day of the session.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, presided over the deliberations of the committee of the whole, and when he wearied now and then of his arduous labors, Representative Kilgore, the giant statesman of Texas, was called on to assume the gavel. Mr. McMillin as might have been expected, devoted his attention to a review of the McKinley law and its effect upon commerce, the industries and the wage workers of the country, and Mr. Dingley naturally sought to defend and justify the law, and insisted that the highest commercial wisdom justified its perpetuity.

THE DEBATE OPENED.

McMillin Speaks and is Followed by Dingley, for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the house went into committee of the whole upon revenue bills, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, being designated as the presiding officer.

Mr. McMillin addressed the house as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN--The last Congress imposed the highest tariff taxes ever levied in this country. It also made the most extravagant appropriations ever made here in times of peace. This Congress was sent here to correct both evils. The expenditures in the two years for which the last Congress appropriated, besides the deficiencies, aggregated \$1,000,000,000--\$40 per family annually or more than \$200,000,000 each year--about one-third of all the money in existence in the United States. When we take from our currency the \$100,000,000 of gold held for redemption purposes in the treasury, the reserves required in the national banks, and the different reserves held from circulation in other ways, we find that these expenditures reached annually nearly one-half of all the money in actual circulation. Can there be permanent prosperity while one half, or even one-third of all the money has to go through the hands of a federal tax gatherer every year besides the taxes for state, county and municipal purposes? There is a remedy. Impose less tax and spend less money. That is what this Congress intends to do.

Mr. Chairman, the tariff law has now been in operation for one year and five months. Where are the beneficial effects that were to follow from it? Where is that magnificent price the farmer and wool grower was to realize from it? Where are the increased wages the laboring man was to get?

I defy contradiction when I say the farmer has realized from two to three cents less on the pound from his wool than he did before, and I challenge any representative here to point to a single line of manufactures in which the laborer's wages have been increased by that law.

The laborer has been forced to pay more for the roof that shelters him, for the hat that covers his head, and the woollens that cover his back.

A DEMAGOGIC APPEAL

I ask any of the Republicans on the committee of ways and means to point to a single laborer whose wages have been increased by that law. If it diminishes the revenue received by the government, if it does not increase the value of the raw material to the farmer, if it does not increase the wages of labor, if it fosters trusts, if it makes pooling profitable, in heaven's name let us not further legalize the robbery, but try some better methods.

Duty on wool was in 1867 placed at 11 cents a pound on unwashed wool. This was by an agreement entered into between the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Growers, and they dictated terms to Congress. It was claimed that this would foster the sheep industry and increase the value of wool to the farmer. What were the results? In 1868, the year after the enactment of the law raising the duty on wool, there were 37,685,000 sheep in the states east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In 1891, there were only 18,476,000 sheep in the same territory, a reduction of more than one half in the 24 years when high tariff on wool had been in force--this in the face of the fact that the population in these states has vastly increased. If the increase of sheep had kept pace with the increase of population there would have been probably 75,000,000.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A thorough investigation of the question shows that the increase in the

sheep husbandry has been in the west where the grazing was limitless, and cheap. The price of wool at this time is about one half what it was at the time of the passage of the act of March 2, 1867. The whole matter may be summed up in the fact that after twenty-five years of experiment with high rate of duty on wool, the result has been a reduction of one half in the number of sheep in the states east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and a reduction of about one-half in the price of wool.

Nor have the results been encouraging to woolen manufacturers. They have been restricted as to the quality of wool they could afford to buy. By reason of the tariff they have been restricted in markets substantially in their own country. They have been forced to use shoddy as a substitute for woolen goods.

Mr. Chairman, when the Morrill tariff was imposed to carry on our great civil war, it was said by the author of the bill and those who favored it, that the high rates were only temporary, and would be reduced with the return of peace. Sir, about one-third of a century has now elapsed, more than two-thirds of the expenses incurred have been paid, every legitimate excuse for the increase of rates has disappeared, and yet not only has there been no reduction in tariff rates, but they have been vastly increased.

NOT REDUCED.

On many of the articles upon which the duty was almost prohibitory before it was made still higher, seemingly for no other purpose than to enable those now engaged in operations here to form pools, and organize "combinations." I remember well, when the bill was under discussion in the house, a Republican member from Illinois, Mr. Hopkins, rose, and pointing to the gallery, said: "I see a man in the gallery who will go from there worth millions more than he is now if my amendment is not adopted. He is in a trust which will make millions if this bill is passed." His amendment was not adopted, the bill did pass. This is only an illustration of the hundreds of jobs and schemes which that bill, in one way or another, fostered and carried.

The consumer was never considered, or if ever considered at all, it was only to ascertain how much more taxes he could endure. The good of seller, not the need of buyer, was the measure of the rate of duty.

Mr. Chairman, every class, except those who need it worst, has been benefited by the various laws passed by our opponents on the subject of taxation since 1865. There was a tax on incomes, corporations, etc. It yielded the last two years of its existence about \$140,000,000, but it was repealed.

There was a tax on railroad corporations, on banking corporations, on insurance companies, trust companies, telegraph companies, and other immense money concerns. Coming from these classes, it came from those who depended on it alone for neither bread nor clothing. It was a tax upon wealth and accumulated property and therefore was not to be endured. These were all repealed, and "the oppressed rich" relieved from the burdens of supporting the government. Ah! How tenderly the Republican party looks after those who toil not, or spin not.

THE REBATE SYSTEM.

The system of rebates is extended and intensified by the present tariff law. This has been another means used to quiet the American people and keep them from complaining against that system. By this means the American manufacturer is encouraged and enabled to offer and sell the products of American manufacture to foreigners more cheaply than the same wares are sold to the American laborer and American citizens.

Where is the justice in this? Why sell to a pauper abroad at a less price than a laborer at home? Why fleece your neighbor in a way that no other country is required to, or will endure? We may admit for the sake of argument that a commerce that is even bolstered up by the pillars that sustain rebates is better than no commerce at all. But even when we concede this, we have not conceded and do not concede the stability of a system that requires such bolstering, or the justice of such taxation.

Mr. Chairman, the rebate paid to the Standard Oil company alone on the taxes collected from the tin plate imported last year amounted to, it is said, about \$700,000.

Mr. Chairman, if no other good resulted from the McKinley bill it has taught the American people that the tariff is a tax and a tax upon the people who consume the articles upon which it is levied. The day that the tax was removed from sugar the price went down in all American markets, an amount about equal to the duty removed. On the other hand when an additional tax of 1.2 cents a hundred was imposed on tin plate, tin plate went up in price all over the country. So, on pearl buttons, upon which the duty was vastly increased.

Mr. Chairman, there is another provision of the present law that should be amended--the one allowing those who are opulent enough and have the leisure to go abroad and to bring in free of duty quantities of clothes and wearing apparel. To illustrate, a rich man going abroad can bring back thousands of dollars worth of wearing apparel free from taxation, but if one of his humble laborers were to seek to get \$100 worth of woollens brought back by him for the use of his family he would have to pay according to the average rate on woolen goods more than \$90 duty, and on some grades he would be compelled to pay knit goods more than \$300 duty. There should be some limit placed upon the amount of wearing apparel that can be imported free of duty.

I know one man who voted for the McKinley bill and who helped to saddle that measure upon the people who in less than a hundred days after its passage landed in England and bought \$1,000 worth of clothes the first thing. He was a protectionist. * * *

REED HEARD FROM.

In the course of his speech Mr. McMillan was interrupted by Mr. Raines, of New York, with the suggestion that

the state elections in New York had not been of a character to encourage the Democratic party.

Mr. McMillin retorted that the "speaker" had on Monday last referred to the triumphant march of truth. That march was emphasized by the fact that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) no longer occupied the chair, but was relegated to the floor where he could do nothing but curse and cry. [Laughter.] The city of the gentleman from Maine had gone Democratic the other day. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed (who was in the cloak room when his name was mentioned) strolled down one of the aisles, and as he did so made the apology that he had not been present because he knew that the gentleman from Tennessee was speaking. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMillin replied that he cared not what the gentleman's reason for being absent was.

At the conclusion of Mr. McMillin's speech he was the recipient of a magnificent cluster of red roses and his Democratic colleagues honored him with generous applause.

MR. DINGLEY REPLIES.

Mr. McMillin spoke for about an hour and a half, and when he had finished, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, took the floor to reply on behalf of the minority of the ways and means committee.

If the gentleman from Tennessee, said he, represents in his speech and his recent *North American* article the views and purposes of the Democratic party as to tariff legislation, and I have no doubt he does, then the three sporadic bills reported by the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee, and now before the committee as the tariff reform scheme of a Democratic house containing 140 Democratic majority, afford the most striking exhibition of letting "I dare not" before a presidential election wait on "I would" after the election, that has ever been my fortune to observe in the political history of this country. The gentleman from Tennessee condemns the McKinley tariff, enacted by the Republican party, and presenting a complete plan of protection, and condemns all protective duties as class legislation, "robbery," a "wall of fire" to destroy foreign trade, and a measure which is springing ruin upon the country.

The voters who were deceived and persuaded to accept Democratic promises in New England that the Democratic scheme of tariff reform looked to the relief of manufacturers suffering for want of free coal, iron ore and free pig iron, with a sly intimation that the manufactured articles would be undisturbed, are awaiting a redemption of these pledges by this Democratic house.

The voters of West Virginia, Virginia, and other coal and iron producing states, who were told that the Democratic plan of tariff reform would leave coal, and iron ore, and pig iron undisturbed, and would severely cut the duties on eastern manufactured products, are beginning to ask for the redemption of pledges made to them, and those western and southern farmers whose votes were captured by the assurance that the Democratic plan of tariff reform contemplated a general overturn of the McKinley tariff and protection, are becoming uneasy at the nonfulfillment of the pledges made them.

Mr. Dingley defended the McKinley act eloquently and at length and argued that the three bills proposed by the Democratic majority of the ways and means committee would result in nothing but injury to the farmer. The free wool bill, he said, proposed free trade for the most universal product of the farm and continued protection for the manufacture of wool. It would certainly reduce the price and destroy the wool industry.

Continuing Mr. Dingley said: Every evil prediction relating to the McKinley tariff has been disproved by the march of events. Every prediction of its benefits has been made good. Protection is more than justified. The policy which has done so much to make this country the largest agricultural, the largest manufacturing, the largest mining, and the most prosperous country on the face of the earth is here to stay. [Great applause.]

Before the conclusion of Mr. Dingley's speech the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow and continue for five or six weeks with occasional interruptions of two or three days for the silver bill and appropriation bills.

OUR DIRECT TAX BILL.

To be Considered Next Monday--An Important Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--In the senate this afternoon Mr. Faulkner called up the resolution previously under discussion whereby the secretary of the treasury is directed to pay to West Virginia the amount allotted to the state under the act refunding the direct tax. This measure has been held up for some time owing to the illness of Senator Faulkner, who, when present in the senate, has worked industriously to secure its passage. The amendment, which has been a subject of agreement between the Virginia and West Virginia senators, was to-day proposed. It provides that in settling with the United States the state of Virginia shall be allowed to pay on the same basis upon which she has settled with her other creditors. By the adoption of this amendment the opposition of the Virginia senators ceases. There was not time to dispose of the measure during the morning hours and on motion of Mr. Faulkner it was made a special order for next Monday.

Amendment to Customs Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--Mr. Morgan to-day introduced a bill in the senate declaring that all laws and parts of laws are inoperative which exempt from the payment of duties articles of commerce which are not on the free list entered in the custom houses of the United States for transportation through the United States to or from any British possession.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The remains of the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, accompanied by the wife and son of the deceased and the senator and representatives appointed to attend the funeral in Kentucky, left Washington yesterday afternoon.

Representative Springer is now considered practically out of danger. Dr. Vincent, his Illinois physician, left for home last night.

Secretary Blaine is better. His cold is passing away and the fever has left him.

BERING SEA CASE.

The Correspondence Transmitted to the United States Senate.

THE STATUS OF THE QUESTION

Up the Present Time--Letters Relating to the Matters to be Submitted to Arbitration and the Letter in Reply to Lord Salisbury's Refusal to Renew the *Modus Vivendi*--The Firm Stand Taken by the President and Mr. Blaine on this Country's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, which preceded and led up to signature of the Bering sea treaty of arbitration, transmitted to the senate yesterday. The correspondence begins on April 20, 1891, but inasmuch as the department of state has heretofore made public that part of it, which was included between the dates of January 6 and June 13 last, it is unnecessary to review the correspondence of that period. Further correspondence, which relates in great part to questions to be submitted to arbitration, resulted in an agreement that there should be seven arbitrators, each country to be represented by two, and the other three to be appointed by the governments of France, Italy and Sweden, and the treaty as agreed upon was signed February 20.

The correspondence up to this date, and given out to-day is voluminous and exceeds 9,000 words.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, writing to Mr. Blaine under the date of February 19, 1892, says:

"On the occasion of our interview on the 2nd inst, when you handed me the draft of the Bering sea arbitration convention, which I forwarded to London for the consideration of her majesty's government, you asked me whether they were prepared to agree to a *modus vivendi* for the next fishery season in Bering sea. In transmitting the draft of the arbitration of the convention to the Marquis of Salisbury, I did not fail to inform him of your inquiry and I have now received a reply from his lordship to the effect that her majesty's government cannot express any opinion on the subject until they know what *modus vivendi* you desire to propose."

Mr. Blaine, replying, said:

"I am glad to hear that Lord Salisbury contemplates a *modus vivendi*, for it is obvious that it is impossible to conclude the arbitration within the time originally set. Indeed, we shall hardly be able to enter upon it. The delays have been much greater on the part of Great Britain than on the part of the United States."

"In reply to your inquiry, the President suggests that the *modus vivendi* should be much the same as last year in terms, but that it should be better executed. It was very ineffective last year; for there were a larger number of seals in Bering Sea taken than ever before. The vessels had already set out before the *modus vivendi* was agreed upon, and it was impossible to give them notice in time to prevent them from taking seals. Her majesty's government did not take such efficient measures as an earlier date this year will render practicable. If her majesty's government would make her efforts most effective, the sealing in the north Pacific ocean should be forbidden, for there the slaughter of the mothers heavy with young is the greatest. This would require a notice to the large number of sealers which are preparing to go forth from British Columbia."

The letter closes with a request that Sir Julian Pauncefote transmit the contents of this note to Lord Salisbury by telegraph, adding: "Every day that is lost now entails great trouble upon both governments."

A second letter from Mr. Blaine says, forty-six schooners cleared to date, whereas there were but thirty-one cleared last year, and continues:

"I think from this you will see that if we do not come to an understanding soon there will be no need of the agreement relating to seals in the north Pacific, or in the Bering sea."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, replying to Mr. Blaine, says he telegraphed the contents of Mr. Blaine's communication to Lord Salisbury and says:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have received a reply from Lord Salisbury to the following effect. In the first place, his Lordship states that he cannot in any degree admit that the delays have been greater on the part of Great Britain than on the part of the United States. "As regards the necessity for another *modus vivendi*, her majesty's government consented to that measure last year, solely on the ground that it was supposed that there would be danger to the preservation of the seal species in Bering sea unless some interval in the slaughter of the seals were prescribed both at sea and on land. But her majesty's government have received no information to show that so drastic a remedy is necessary for two consecutive seasons. On the contrary the British commissioners on the Bering sea joint commission have informed her majesty's government that so far as Pelagic sealing is concerned, there is no danger of any serious diminution of the fur seal species as a consequence of this year's hunting. Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury would not object as a temporary measure of precaution for this season to the prohibition of all killing at sea within a zone extending to not more than 30 nautical miles round the Pribiloff islands, such prohibition being conditional on the restriction of the number of seals to be killed for any purpose on the islands to a maximum of 30,000."

Acting Secretary Wharton, writing to Sir Julian Pauncefote under date of March 8, 92, says:

"I am directed by the President to say in response to your two notes of February 20 and March 2 that he notices with the deepest regret the indisposition of her majesty's government to agree upon an effective *modus vivendi* for the preservation of the seals in the Bering sea pending the settlement of the respective rights of that government and of the government of the United States in those waters and in the fur seal fisheries therein.

"This government has already been advised in the course of this correspondence that Great Britain repudiates all

obligations to indemnify the United States for any invasion of its jurisdiction or any injury done to its sealing property by the Canadian sealers. The attempt to make a damage clause one of the articles of the arbitration agreement failed because her majesty's government would not consent that the question of its liability to indemnify the usual injuries done by the Canadian sealers should be submitted.

"The President hopes that her majesty's government will consent to renew the arrangement of last year with the promptness which the exigency demands and to agree to enforce it by refusing all clearances to sealing vessels from the prohibited waters and recalling from those waters all such vessels as have already cleared.

This government will honorably abide the judgment of the high tribunal which has been agreed upon, whether that judgment be favorable or unfavorable, and will not seek to avoid a just responsibility for any of its acts which by that judgment are found to be unlawful. But certainly the United States cannot be expected to suspend the defense by such means as are within its power, the property and jurisdiction, all rights claimed by it pending the arbitration, and to consent to receive them from that tribunal if awarded, shorn of much of their value by the acts of irresponsible persons."

The Case Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--The senate spent nearly three hours this afternoon in the consideration of the Bering sea seal fisheries questions. The subject came before it through the presentation by the Vice President of the President's message transmitting the correspondence between the two governments.

The committee on foreign relations, through its chairman, stated in answer to a question that it had not yet been able to fully consider the treaty and report to the senate.

It appeared from the discussion that a large majority of the senators were of the opinion that the treaty should be amended by the addition of a clause providing for the renewal of the *modus vivendi*, or that the resolution of the ratification should be accompanied by a direction to the President to withhold exchange of ratifications until Great Britain consented to a renewal.

Senator Sherman called attention to the significant fact that Lord Salisbury had in the correspondence repudiated any responsibility on the part of his government for the action of the poachers. The senator thought the United States had gained in the contention through this admission.

He urged strongly that when the treaty was reported it should be ratified by the senate, taking the ground that by doing so the United States would evidence to the world its willingness to arbitrate the questions involved.

SECRETARY ELMINS.

It is Understood That He Will Not Permit His Name to be Used, Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--It is now practically understood that Secretary of War Elkins will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia. He has not formally declined, but has so notified the missionaries who have visited Washington in that connection.

Will Prosecute Them.

Toronto, Ont., March 9.--The following dispatch comes from an authoritative source as follows: It is the intention of Attorney General Casgrain to at once take out warrants for the arrest of Mercier and all minor bodies and prosecute them to the full extent of the law. They will be arrested this week. This may be counted on that Mercier will be expelled from the house. He is in town to-day and is very ill.

Abducted for Ransom.

SHAMOKIN, PA., March 9.--It has leaked out that Frank A. Strausser, son of Captain F. O. Strausser, a prominent Grand Army man and Republican politician, has been abducted by tramps. The abduction occurred on Washington's birthday. By advice of a detective the disappearance was kept secret, and it is believed that the boy is being held for ransom.

And Still They Come.

CLEVELAND, O., March 9.--John Anderson, the Dane, whose fame as a polygamist is as wide as the country, is wanted in Germany by another woman. He will be tried here in a few days for stealing \$1,200 from his latest dupe, Mrs. Ellen Purcell, of St. Louis.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The latest news of Jay Gould and his party is that they spent yesterday afternoon and last night in Dallas, Texas. During the afternoon Mr. Gould made a personal inspection of his properties there and received many callers in his car. His health is much better than when he left New York, and he is active and taking much interest in his affairs in Texas. He and the whole party left Dallas for the west.

The Rev. T. C. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the most influential Baptist paper in North Carolina, after preaching a sermon in the First Baptist church in Raleigh, Sunday, was immediately stricken speechless with paralysis. His condition yesterday was precarious. He can neither take food, speak nor write.

Amos C. Thomas, a wealthy miller of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., was found suspended from the roof of his barn, dead. A handkerchief saturated with chloroform was tied about his mouth and nose. He had been drinking heavily.

A doctor who has arrived at St. Petersburg from Berlin asserts that while he was in a hospital there during the recent riots sixty rioters entered in one day suffering with enber wounds and that six of them have since died.

Alexander Dumas has decided to abandon his Paris residence and to sell at auction his splendid collection of works of Meissonnier, Corot, Dupre and other masters.

Claudio Vienna, who was elected as Balmaceda's successor, and who was compelled to fly from Chile, is preparing a pamphlet on the Chilean civil war.

WON'T SPEND A DOLLAR

To Secure the Republican Presidential Nomination.

GENERAL ALGER'S CANDIDACY.

He Tells Why He Hopes to Win the Prize Honestly--Not Inspired by Hostility to or Dissatisfaction with President Harrison's Administration--He has a Bombshell in Store for Editor Dana, and will Vindicate His War Record.

CHICAGO, March 9.--Gen. Russell Alger, who yesterday announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day.

General Alger, speaking of his candidacy, was very confident. "For many months," he said, "I have been importuned by influential Republicans in Michigan and other states to become a candidate for the Republican nomination, and I have consented. My candidacy does not mean that there is any dissatisfaction on my part or on the part of my friends with the administration of President Harrison. I shall have the solid delegation from Michigan. I shall have support from other states, but I don't care to state what it is and where it will come from. I have received many letters from southern Republicans asking me if I am prepared to use money to assist my candidacy. To all these letters I have replied very emphatically that I shall do nothing of the kind. I would not spend money to assist me if I knew that it would make me President to-morrow. If a man cannot win by honorable means he should be defeated."

Speaking of his war record, General Alger said that he has a surprise in store for Mr. Charles A. Dana, which will be a bombshell when it is made public. "I have been in correspondence," he said, "with the secretary of war regarding the official records of the war department for some time. Yesterday Secretary Elkins sent me the last of the copies of all the records in the case for which I had applied. In my office in Detroit several stenographers are at work preparing a transcript of the documents which could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as reflecting on me. From these records I prefer to be judged."

AN ESTIMATE OF QUAY.

Chairman Clarkson's Tribute in Executive Session Just Made Known.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.--Frank Willing Lench, of this city, assistant secretary of the Republican national committee, has received from J. S. Clarkson, chairman of that body, under date of March 5th, from Asheville, N. C., a letter which states that in compliance with a request from some of Senator Quay's Pennsylvania friends that the chairman put on paper his estimate of Senator Quay's service in the campaign in 1888, he reproduces his remarks delivered at the meeting of the national committee in Washington, November 23, 1891. These remarks were made in executive session and have never been published. They are in substance: "If I followed my own wishes, as the most of you already know, I would not accept of the chairmanship. It means not only to succeed the greatest political general that the first century of partisan American politics has developed, but it means to take up action in a time of storm and calumny with a plain warning, as shown in the case of Quay, that the Republican party does not stand for the defense of its leaders who lead in its hardest fights. Who can bend the bow of Ulysses? I would not even venture to try."

"For only those of us on the executive committee who were with the chairman from the first week in July till the close of the campaign know the great and splendid work rendered to the Republican party by the man of Pennsylvania. His genius gave the superior generalship, and that gave the victory. The Republican party to this day has never fully appreciated either his power, or his service. No sooner was the election over than the plan of beating Quay to the earth was begun by the Democrats. It started in Tammany Hall, the most corrupt of political organizations known in America, and was seconded by the Democratic press.

"The Democrats knew at once by the light of the election that they had more to fear from Quay than any other American. They fear him more to-day. They have followed him with unrelenting malice, with unceasing calumny, and with a cruelty which only politics could either originate or perpetuate. The Republican campaign of 1888 was conducted with entire honesty. The whole genius of it was to discover and prevent Democratic fraud. In New York state where Tammany writhed and still writhes under the defeat, the Democratic plan was to throw a quarter of a million of money into the rural counties of the state and carry the election by bribery. Senator Quay's quick eye discovered this and all the power of the Republican national committee was invoked to defeat the daring attempt and he succeeded. This gave the Republican party victory.

"I call on the other men with whom I served with Mr. Quay, and all will bear witness that Mr. Quay's methods were honorable, straightforward, bold and manly. I am sure there is no member of this committee who was false to honor or friendship as not to hold up his hand in open defense of Mr. Quay in the national campaign of his methods and of his victory."

Steamship News.

BALTIMORE, March 9.--Arrived--Ontario, Antwerp.

LEXINGTON, March 9.--Sighted--Majestic, New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.--Arrived--Elbe, Bremen; Teutonic, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for the Day.

For Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, western winds, light rains or snow, brisk high west winds with a cold wave.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 35. 3 p. m. 57.

9 a. m. 41. 5 p. m. 53.

12 m. 43. 7 p. m. 51.

Weather--Fair.